

*hist. of Germany Vol. 6*

1657/20

# MEMORIAL

WHICH HIS

# EXCELLENCY

THE  
Count de Thunn,

Envoy Extraordinary from His Imperial Majesty, presented to the  
King of Great Britain, the 13 of October, touching the Raising of  
the Siege from before Vienna.

*Germany, Leopold 3<sup>rd</sup>*

*Entered according to Order.*

**T**he Imperial Majesty, having received Orders from the Emperor his Father, to assist your Majesty of the Combination of his Empire and with the friendship, and at the same time to give a Relation of the happy deliverance of Vienna, most humbly represents, pursuant to his Instructions, the Particulars following.

The Imperial Majesty having since the Siege of Vienna, resided at Passau, the better to hasten the succours of the Empire, defended the Duke so soon as the said Forces had joyned the Army with those of the King of Poland, to assist in Person towards the great and memorable Action they were about to undertake; but judging in his passage to the Bridge near Tulln, there might probably arise some disorder or delay among so many different Nations, took a resolution to continue at a certain place named Durnsfeld, till all the Forces should have passed forwards, and every thing disposed for the attack, thinking that the Forrest and Hill over which they were to March, would have been an Affair of many days; but as the Enemy had wanted that Precautionary foresight to fortifie in the said Forrest of Vienna, as they easily might have done, and was expected they would, the Christian Army with far less difficulty possessed themselves of the said Forrest, on the 13 of September, and became Masters, after an Engagement bloody enough, of the Hill of Cernakow, and thereon planted their great Cannons, after which Success and Advantage, the King of Poland, the two Electors of Bavaria, and Saxony, the Duke of Lorraine, together with the rest of the General Officers, resolved unanimously to fall upon the Enemy, notwithstanding they were Fortified with a deep Retirement at the Foot of the said Hill, and defended with a great Body of their Troops, to oppose their descent; yet after some rencounter with them, they were forced to quit their Post, leaving the Christian Army an open Field, which gave opportunity to the Duke of Lorraine, to advance on the Left with the Imperial Troops and Auxiliaries, endeavouring above all things, to afford succour for the City of Vienna, in which he met with that good success, that part of his Infantry took Post by six in the Evening before the Scotch gate, which yet did not hinder the Enemy from continuing to play their Cannons against the City, with disposition to make an Assault until they were attacked in their Trenches, and driven thereout. During this Transaction by the Left Wing, the King of Poland with his Troops, and others of the Auxiliaries, assailed the Enemy on the Right, and

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with extraordinary Courage withstood their first onset, and in conclusion forced them to make a shameful disorderly flight, even to the abandoning of all their Camp, Cannon, Munition of War, Provision, and a valuable Treasure of Gold, inasmuch that the City of Vienna was delivered from the Turkish Siege, on Sunday the 12th of September.

His Imperial Majesty primarily attributes this signal Victory to the Almighty Power, who in this Fight for the Christians, so insatuated their Enemies with a haughty Contempt of the Christian Arms, as scornfully to expect them in the open Country, without regarding the defences they might otherwise have made.

The Night approaching Soldiers and ours by a continual March very much harassed, would not pursue the Enemy, contenting themselves with the principal advantage they designed by raising the Siege, but knowing the customary Turkish usage to rally upon their Enemy when butted in plundering, which was feared they would now attempt, the Christian Army stood in Readiness till Night in the Enemies Camp, where the King of Poland found, besides the Tent, movables and the Horse of *Cara Mustafa*, the prime Vizier, even to the value of a Million of Crowns; the greatest part whereof in ready Money and Jewels; as also every Soldier furnished with something of value, more than a Hundred pieces of Cannon, several thousand Quintals of Powder, and sufficient Provisions for the subsistence of the Turkish Army for three Months. After this happy Effort, his Imperial Majesty arrived on the Fourteenth of the same Month in Vienna, where being the next day solemnly congratulated on the part of the King of Poland, and invited into the Camp by his Under-Chancellor, by whom he presented the general Standart of the Prime Vizier; thereupon his Majesty left the City, and the King of Poland, who was at that time at the Head of his Troops, to disperse them in a March, and they approached each other on Horseback, expressing all possible demonstration of Friendship and Reciprocal love.

Afterwards the Army took their way for Hungary, to pursue the Enemy, and to besiege some important Garrison, as shall be judged most opportune, and take up Winter-Quarters for the Army, as far as possible in the Enemies Country.

The said Envoy, above the Relation that he most humbly presents to his Majesty, signifies how the King of Poland did Communicate to his Imperial Majesty an Original Letter, Signed and Sealed by above Twenty Hungarian Lords, in which they Congratulate the common Enemy of Christendom, the Turk, with the good success he had to that time obtained, wishing him also the taking of Vienna, with a farther happy progress of his Arms; which horrid Treason, as it can in no wise be presided in a Christian; so no rigorous proceeding for the future, can be attributed sufficiently enough to be rendered to such kind of Traytors, seeing it is not a matter of Religion which does interest them in it, and many of the Catholic Hungarian Lords being Confederates in the miserable action. In fine the said Envoy, most earnestly declares, by the express instances of the Emperor his Master, that the Turk notwithstanding the defeat of many Thousands of his Men, and four Millions of Money loss, may be excited to pursue a Bloody Revenge, his force being not so far abated but that he may as yet appear very powerful.

And therefore his Imperial Majesty finds himself obliged to reiterate his Instances with the Christian Princes, for a succour proportionable to the danger which threatens Christendom; and that it may please your Majesty to afford the Emperour his Master, some ready assistance towards the tranquillity of Europe: for which the said Envoy has already made his request to your Majesty for, and of which now he promises himself a happy success in.

Done at London.

Count de Thun.



LONDON: Printed for L. Gault, 1683.



